

## IT COSTS TO OUTFIT A DOG

EVEN FURS ARE NOW USED FOR THEIR ADORNMENT.

As fur collars and harness sets for dress and morning wear are indispensable accessories and shoes are common to the dog, the dog owner must outfit his dog.

A woman visiting Gotham's canine world, the winter set in is how many owners will breed dog moving in good style. A handsome French bull, who gets many admiring looks when he appears on the avenue in company with a young and handsome mistress, in a single day overcoat in an equipment for a large and costly assortment of boots, collars, harness and other things.

A woman who enjoys the confidence of the most swaggers in town says that the dog's sweater with trousers for the forelegs, perhaps the latest style accessory for dress occasions, was not on sale most of his canine customers, other than the meekest toy variety, showed a vigorous disapproval of the outfit.

But most feminine owners of dogs, especially those addicted to outdoor exercise, took to the sweater at once. The sweaters, with the adaptability characteristic of the modern city dog, soon accepted the inevitable and became popular to having two sweaters, one heavier than the other and of different color, included in their wardrobes.

A woman with a liking for bright green often exercises her pair of Boston bulls done up in sweaters of that color. On some occasions they wear sweaters of dark red trimmed with white. These speaking from a fashionable standpoint, are morning overcoats. For afternoon, street or motor or carriage wear in town there are many more dressy varieties, minus trousers.

The French bull referred to has two

sweaters of different weight, both made to order of selected worsteds, a coat of English rug, one of velvet trimmed with leather, one of seal skin leather bound and ornamented with a gold monogram outlined with tiny garnets.

English Kersey, all sorts of fancy cloths and heavy silks, as well as velvet and fur trimmed more or less fancifully, are utilized in the newer dog coats of the season, most of the latter being made to order.

A New York woman returned from a visit to Canada visited a Fifth avenue store the other day carrying several fine skirts, which were to be made into a coat for a large English bull dog, who, while being measured, gave every evidence of disapproval of the whole proceeding. Undoubtedly when the animal makes his appearance in his new coat, worth more than \$100, he will cause something of a sensation even on the avenue, where fur coats are no longer a rarity. A stylish variety, made of heavy seal plush, is a good substitute for sealskin and is almost as impressive, an outfitter said.

When dog boots first were introduced to a surprised public, there was generally waiting in the one or two shops where they could be bought when an attempt was made to fit Don or Carlos to lace up affairs not unlike those seen in babies' nurseries. Perhaps Don and Carlos saw the resemblance and resented it. At any rate, with few exceptions, howls, growls and whines greeted the new fashion.

Every once in a while a dog would lie down flat and refuse to attempt to navigate with his feet tied up in leather.

Further proof of the adaptability of the New York dog is the fact that any day of late when snow was on the ground dogs, big and little, could be seen on Fifth avenue and other thoroughfares running briskly along in black or russet shoes, or in shoes of rubber.

Fashion prescribes that if the overcoat is dark dark shoes shall be worn, and otherwise shoes of russet, and that every well dressed dog must have at least one pair of each and one pair of rubbers.

Perhaps it is in the harness and collar an outfitter declares, that the greatest variety of changes is seen. Three sets of harness and half a dozen collars are not an extravagant complement, and the decorations of collars and harness are more costly and ornate this year than ever. At least three collars and two sets of harness must be included in the wardrobe of a well apparelled dog, one set of harness and one collar designed for dress occasions being trimmed often with not with semi-precious stones mounted on gold and silver. A new variety of collar is flexible solid gold mesh two-thirds of the way around, the remaining third consisting of a plain gold band ornamented with the dog's monogram done in gold and jewels.

Collars with a leather foundation are covered with ornamental patterns done in solid silver and gold. Others of leather

are almost covered with rows of turquoise matrix, of garnets, topaz, coral and other stones arranged in novel effects and matched in some cases with harness. These are for afternoon wear, the correct design for morning wear including a variety for small dogs made of a narrow, bright colored leather band, scarlet, blue, green, yellow or purple, ornamented with a small silver plate bearing the wearer's initials. Harness of the same color, undecorated, is made to match.

What has become a necessity for the modern dog is a tourist bag made of English grain leather, black, brown or ecru. In every particular almost except a ventilator placed in one end and guarded with a flap this bag is precisely like a travelling bag. In the days when neither dogs nor their owners went travelling much a bag of this sort would have been a drag in the market. Now it is a necessity, not a cheap one either.

Probably the progenitors of the blue ribbon winners of to-day would have put up an awful kick if asked to travel in a satchel, the purchaser of a bag admitted. "But the modern dog doesn't mind a little thing like that. He seems to understand that mum's the word for him." We went all over Europe last summer without a whimper out of Rex, who spent a third of his time done up in his bag. And another thing he learned to use without a grunt was goggles. We autographed a good deal, we autographed a good deal now, and Rex's eyes, which are his weak point, can't stand much of that unless protected by goggles.

Now the average dog, if this man is to be believed, hates nothing more than to wear goggles, at first, that is. Eventually they mostly come to it with good enough grace. As a result a modern dog outfit is quite incomplete without auto goggles, just as it is incomplete without a set of brushes and combs mounted in plain and polished woods decorated in individual cases with the owner's initials done in silver.

## AN AUTOMOBILE SLEIGH FOR A RUSSIAN GRAND DUKE.

It Has Been Built in Paris and Formally Christened Snowdrop by Three Priests of the Russian Church. Propelled by an Air Turbine.

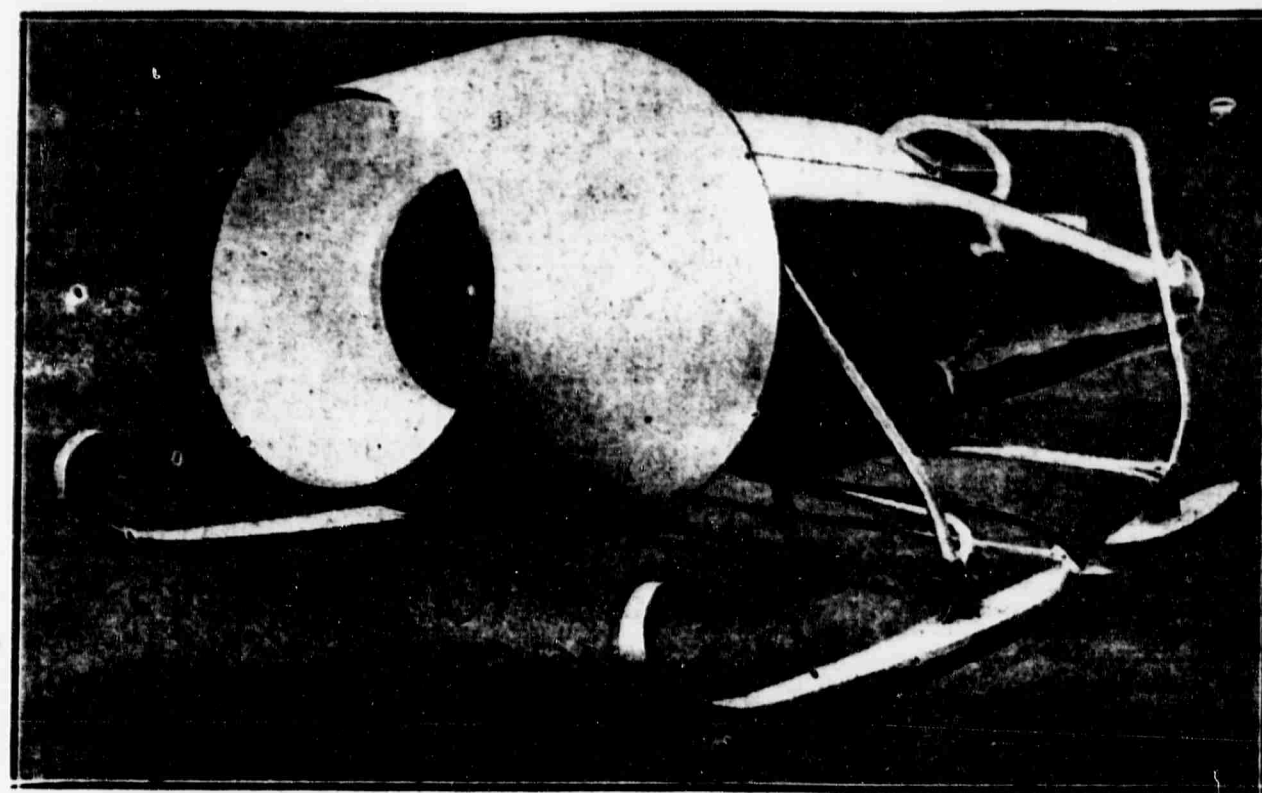


Photo copyright by Meunisse Agence Rapin, Paris.

AUTOMOBILE SLEIGH FOR THE GRAND DUKE CYRIL OF RUSSIA.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—The Russian Grand Duke Cyril has had built for himself in Paris an automobile sleigh. It consists of a body like a motor car, with a six cylinder 21 horse-power engine and is propelled by an air turbine like

an aeroplane. It is steered with the runners, which are movable. The Grand Duke has had the sleigh formally christened, the ceremony being performed by three priests of the Russian Church in Paris, with special chants

received the name of Perce-Neige (Snowdrop). The sleigh is to be placed on view at the automobile show in Paris and then will be sent to Saint Moritz in Switzerland for testing, after which it will be tried on the steppes of Russia.

## WHERE CAMERAS ARE BARRED.

Law or Superstition in Several Places Forbids Their Use.

From London's Weekly.

In those days many people carry a camera exactly as they would a handkerchief or an umbrella, and in the country they are usually free to do so. Almost the only places where cameras are refused admission are dockyards, both public and private, and of course prisons.

Abroad the tourist must be very careful indeed about snapping right and left. Germany three years ago passed a special bill through the Reichstag dealing with this matter and imposing heavy penalties upon those who infringe the regulations.

Penalties to the amount of £200, with a fine of £50 or two months imprisonment, will henceforth be the fate of any one who snapshots a private person, a work of art or the interior of a private building and circulates or publishes the picture without permission.

Persons in the public eye, such as members of the royal family, statesmen, actors and well known divines, are excepted, and so too are public buildings and works of art in public galleries. It need hardly be said that it is risky in the extreme to attempt to take pictures of any forts or warships belonging to foreign countries. Even to carry a camera when within the lines of a fortified town exposes the owner to the risk of arrest.

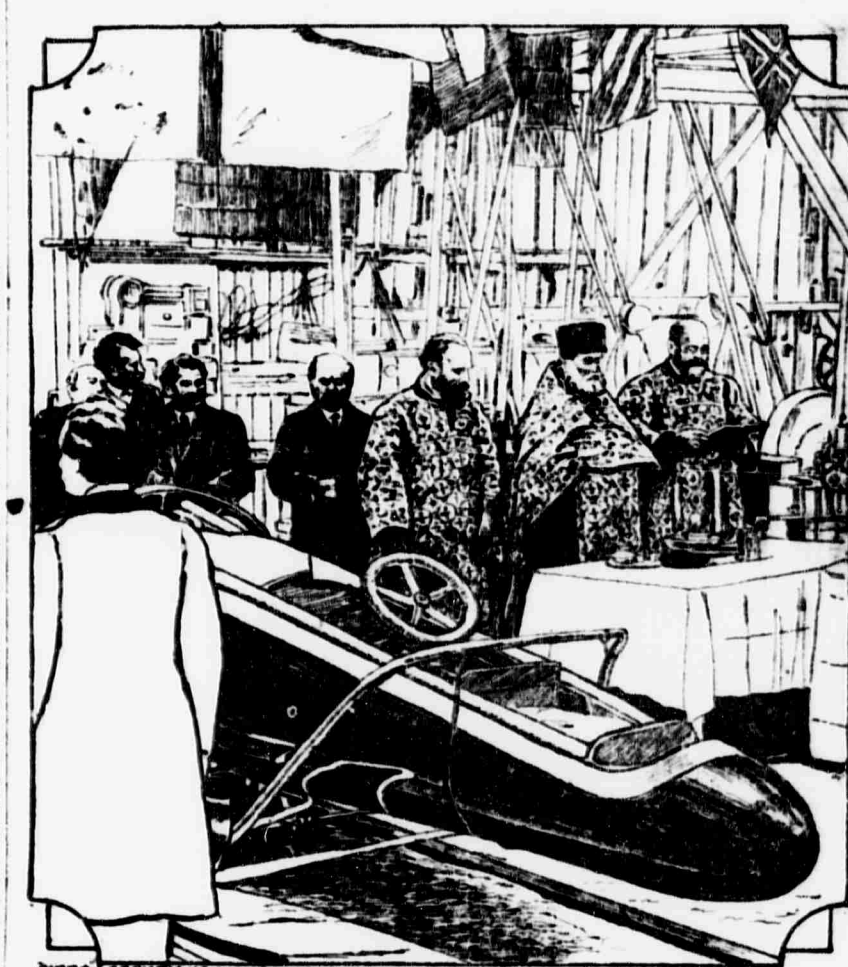
In Portugal the authorities are curiously suspicious. A gentleman recently wrote to a London paper saying that he was pulled up for snapping the Royal Palace at Cintra. It is possible, however, that under the new Portuguese régime the palace will no longer be held so sacred.

In Italy the camera of the tourist is made a means of providing revenue for that somewhat impoverished country. If you carry your camera when on a visit to Pompeii or others of the recently excavated ruins, you may take as many photographs as you please, but you are forced to pay a small fee for each plate exposed. There are many parts of the world where the use of a camera may not be actually illegal but yet is excessively dangerous.

The Chinese have a horror of being pictured. They have the idea that the possession of the photograph of any individual gives the possessor some form of mystic power over that person.

Many savage tribes in Africa have a similar belief and natives placed before the camera will hide their faces with their hands.

The same superstition holds good even



THREE RUSSIAN PRIESTS CHRISTENING THE SLEIGH.

in some parts of Europe. In January 1907, a Montenegrin priest was driven out to sea in a small boat and eventually wrecked off Calmaro.

Some ill disposed person spread the report that he had taken a photograph of the daughter and her husband in church after their marriage. This was considered sacrilege and the unfortunate offender was refused sanctuary, and in consequence very nearly died of hunger and exposure.

Fragrance of St. Sophia. From the Sunday at Home.

Visitors to the mosque of St. Sophia in Constantinople notice immediately they enter a beautiful fragrance pervading the entire building. The solution lies in the fact that when it was built 1,000 years ago the stones and bricks were laid in mortar mixed with a solution of musk. Those who laid these stones have been long forgotten, but the influence and fragrance of their work remains.

## HARDEST TEST OF HORSES

STEEPLECHASES THAT CALL FOR SPEED AND STAMINA.

Better Racing of That Type in England and France Than Here. The Jumps of the Grand National. Aged Horses That Have Won Victories Abroad.

Steeplechasing has never been as popular in this country as in England, Ireland and France, where they have cross-country sport the year around. The prizes offered abroad are not only numerous but substantial, some of them averaging more than \$10,000 to the winner, and the incentive to put a better class of horses in training for this sort of racing is therefore greater than in America, where the Whitney Grand National and one or two other events alone have as much as \$5,000 in added money.

Hurdle racing is quite the thing in France, where they think nothing of giving \$10,000 or more for a crack flat horse and putting him over the sticks. It is particularly the smart thing during the winter months and some of our American turfmen, notably Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia, Herman B. Durvill of Philadelphia and Thomas Hitchcock of Long Island and Thomas B. Durvill of Long Island and Thomas B. Durvill of Long Island have been represented on the French courses for the last two years. Frank J. Gould and Harry La Montagne are other Americans who are thinking of giving a few horses over the timber. In fact the latter horses were shipped abroad at the close of the Saratoga season. A. S. Sartorius of Saratoga, who was over there a couple of years ago and won a few races, is said to be contemplating another visit.

The Liverpool Grand National is of course the prize which every man who has ever taken an interest in horse racing has heard of. It is a tremendous race, the blue ribbon of steeplechasing, and the Derby is the most coveted trophy of English flat racing, and the grandest over which it is decided is the most famous in the world, a tremendous test of endurance and courage on the part of horse and man, for the rider must be thoroughly fit as his mount to last through the four miles and 556 yards which constitute the course. It was first run in 1839 and tremendous fields, often as a rule, no fewer than thirty-two, have taken the post in 1909, and the same thing in 1909.

The Irish sportsmen have had splendid success in winning this classic and on a number of occasions the glory of the victory has been shared in no small measure by American riders. Garret Moore and the Bostonians have won their laurels in hard fought races which you can hear mentioned again on the Curragh of Kildare the morning by the sharp faced, blue looking men of middle age who

gallop their horses there. Liberator, Comeaway, Father O'Flynn, Cloister, Manifesto, Drogheda are names to conjure with.

A remarkable fact in connection with the race is that in the seventy-two years it has been run it has been won by horses six years old or over no fewer than sixty-two times. Now a horse in the United States and Canada is generally considered as having seen his best days before he is six years old and there is a lesson to be derived from the fact that many of the Grand National winners have been over twelve years of age. A preponderance of two-year-old racing is no doubt responsible for the early decay of American racehorses. They face at two years old tasks that must be wearing on muscle and tendon, and they show it in no uncertain manner as a rule. Now and then one sees racing cross-country in America a horse like Thistledeaf at 10 years, but they are few and far between, and it must be remembered that this handsome gelding did not race at all till late in his three-year-old career, winning his maiden race in November at Benning, near Washington.

Irishmen as a rule grow wildly enthusiastic over the "leppers," as they style them, and there was a time when all the best riders of steeplechasers in this country were Irishmen. Meany, Nolan, Hyland, Canavan, Kinney, Owens, Mara and Donohue are a few of the knights of the pegasus born in Ireland, or in this country of Irish parents, whose horsemanship has been admired. The daring required seems to be innate in them and when their blood was up they stopped at nothing.

There was a time when complaints were made that the obstacles over which our steeplechasers were run were too high, but there is no more of that, as it has become pretty thoroughly understood that there is a great deal more danger from low jumps than stiff ones. A horse has some intelligence, and if he knows he has to jump high in order to clear an obstacle he will after one or two mishaps be sure not to try brushing through it, as is invariably done when the fences are of flimsy material and are not well built. But sturdiness of some of our fences are, and the Ontario Jockey Club's course at Woodbine Park, Toronto, was the toughest on the American continent, we do not approach the field at Aintree, over which the Liverpool Grand National is run.

The following list of obstacles to be taken there would make the stoutest heart have some misgivings:

- 1 and 17. Thorn fence (gorse) 4 feet 11 inches high, 2 feet wide.
- 2 and 18. Thorn fence (gorse) 4 feet 11 inches high, 2 feet 6 inches wide.
- 3 and 19. Thorn fence (gorse) 4 feet 11 inches high, 2 feet wide, with ditch on take-off side 6 feet wide, 2 feet deep, banked up

to guard rail 2 feet high in front of ditch 4 and 20. Thorn fence (gorse) 4 feet 11 inches high, 2 feet wide.

5 and 21. Thorn fence (gorse) 4 feet 11 inches high, 2 feet 3 inches wide.

6 and 22. "Becher's Brook," a thorn fence (gorse) 4 feet 11 inches high, 3 feet wide, ditch on far side 6 feet 6 inches wide, 3 feet 1 inches deep.

7 and 23. Thorn fence (gorse) 4 feet 11 inches high, 2 feet 8 inches wide.

8 and 24. The Canal Twin, a thorn fence (gorse) 5 feet high, 2 feet 6 inches wide, ditch on take-off side 5 feet 9 inches wide, 2 feet deep, banked up to guard rail 2 feet high in front of ditch.

9 and 25. "Valentine's Brook," a thorn fence (gorse) 4 feet 10 inches high, 3 feet 6 inches wide, a natural brook on the far side 6 feet 6 inches wide.

10 and 26. Thorn fence (gorse) 4 feet 11 inches high, 2 feet 9 inches wide.

11 and 27. Thorn fence (gorse) 4 feet 10 inches high, 3 feet wide, ditch on take-off side 6 feet wide, ditch on guard rail 2 feet high.

12 and 28. Thorn fence (gorse) 4 feet 10 inches high, 3 feet wide, ditch on the far side 7 feet wide, 3 feet deep.

13 and 29. Thorn fence (gorse) 4 feet 9 inches high, 2 feet 3 inches wide.

14 and 30. Thorn fence (gorse) 4 feet 9 inches high, 2 feet 3 inches wide.

15. The "Green Ditch," a thorn fence (gorse) 5 feet 2 inches high, 3 feet 6 inches wide, ditch on take-off side 6 feet wide and banked to guard rail in front 2 feet high.

16. The Water Jump, 18 feet wide, with thorn fence (gorse) 3 feet high on take-off side.

It is not to be wondered at that many contestants over such a course fall by the wayside. Yet year after year there are horses that start for this prize and finish with upward of 150 pounds in the saddle. Cloister won in 1863 carrying 175 pounds, and Manifesto accomplished the same feat with a like impost in 1899. How many horses have we bred in this country capable of winning this race?

It is true that Rubbo, the winner in 1904, was foaled at the Rancho del Paso stud of J. B. Haggin in California, but he was developed abroad. He carried 145 pounds. Good and Plenty, an American horse that would have given a good account of himself at Aintree, as the giant son of Rossington was undoubtedly of champion mould. He had the size, courage and speed necessary to win a National, and it is a pity Mr. Hitchcock didn't give him a chance abroad.

Old timers who have seen Grand Nationals were in the habit of saying that Jim McEowan and Trouble were National candidates, but of recent years there has been nothing besides Good and Plenty that was top notch. Hylas was a good horse, but he was small. J. W. Gifford used to think Lavator good enough to go anywhere and win and he was no doubt a sound gelding, but hardly in Good and Plenty's class, though it is always a difficult proposition to judge of the merits of horses that have never met.

That there has been less steeplechasing in the vicinity of New York for some seasons back is of course largely attributable to the struggle all kinds of racing has had to exist under the Agnew-Hart

and Agnew-Perkins laws, but there is another reason, one for which the owners of steeplechase horses were in a measure to blame. They did not enter their horses as liberally as they should have done, and the managers of the various jockey clubs simply decided to do away with a form of sport which at times took on the nature of a hippodrome. Fewer races were offered and the values of those given were curtailed. Many of the small stables, unable to exist with only two or three horses, went to rack and ruin, and the Canadian courses, where there is a jumping race a day on the card.

The future of the sport of steeplechasing is largely in the hands of the owners themselves. It is not known what policy the association will follow in 1911, but it may be taken for granted that the Coney Island and Brooklyn Jockey Clubs and the Westchester and Saratoga Racing Associations will be in line with stakes for jumpers. If they are patronized liberally it is a certainty that a proportionate number of overnight entries will be carried, for horses must have an opportunity to race themselves into condition and incidentally pay their share of the stable expenses. It is a thrilling sport and should be fostered.

MISSIONARY BOXES.

These Here Referred to Being of a Sort Specially Designed for Ministers.

"We make a specialty of filling orders for missionary boxes," the announcement said, the boxes here referred to being such as are sent throughout the year, but more particularly perhaps at Christmas time, by societies or members of churches here to pastors and their families of smaller churches elsewhere.

These boxes contain clothing. These are not charity gifts, but things willingly, gladly given by churches better able to provide to pastors of churches not so well able to pay salaries that would enable their ministers to provide for themselves and their families as well and comfortably as might be. Thus a church here might take upon itself the duty of assisting the pastor of some smaller church of its denomination in some smaller, distant place where money was less plentiful.

And the clothing thus sent is not old, second hand, worn stuff, but new and the best that can be bought. And how do the people here know what sizes to send, and so on? The answer is that special attention is given to missionary boxes by the samples and self-measurement blanks sent upon request.

The persons here who give send out to the right person in the minister's family these blanks, and get the right measurements for everything that is required. The clothes thus given are most commonly clothing of a sort that is not with unlikely the addition of an overcoat, and if the minister has boys in his family it includes new suits for them, as it may also include new hats and stockings and things, the missionary box never being skimpy.

The establishment that makes a specialty of filling orders for such missionary boxes has first and last, commissions for boxes that are to be sent to all parts of the country.

J.B. Giffing & Co.

Fifth Avenue at 46th Street

Announce, beginning Tuesday next,

Important Clearance Sale in all departments

Strict adherence to our policy of showing only the newest and most exclusive fashions impels us to offer

Our Entire Winter Stock of Women's Tailored and Semi-tailored Suits, Gowns and Evening Wraps, Carriage, Street and Motor Coats, Furs and Millinery

—including all of our importations—

At Very Substantial Reductions.

This announcement of our First Clearance Sale is especially important because every article in our recently-opened establishment is new and unhandled.

Full particulars of this Sale will be published in Monday's morning papers.